

REMARKS

Claims 1-36 are pending in the subject patent application. Claims 1 and 26 have been amended and new Claims 28-36 have been added. In the October 28, 2004 Amendment, Claims 1-5 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 6,737,923 to Yamamoto et al. (hereinafter referred to as "Yamamoto et al."). Claims 6, 7 and 27 were objected to for being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but were indicated as being allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claims and any intervening claims. Claims 8-25 were allowed. Applicant respectfully requests consideration of the rejected claims in view of the amendments made herein and the remarks provided below.

Claim Rejections – 35 U.S.C. § 102, Claims 1-5 and 26

In the October 28, 2004 Office Action, Claims 1-5 and 26 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) for allegedly being anticipated by Yamamoto et al. For the following reasons Applicant respectfully disagrees.

Yamamoto et al. disclose a high-frequency circuit consisting of a first amplifying block 10 and a second amplifying block 20. The first amplifying block 10 includes an amplifying element 11, a choke inductor 12, and a bypass capacitor 13. The second amplifying block 20 includes an amplifying element 21, a choke inductor 22, and a bypass capacitor 23. A resistive element 37 couples the first amplifying block 10 to the second amplifying block 20. This high-frequency circuit is illustrated in FIG. 1 of the Yamamoto et al. patent. The resistive element 37 is a required feature of the Yamamoto

et al. Indeed, it is a point of novelty of the Yamamoto et al. invention, as it is used to distinguish prior art circuits (FIG. 7 and 9), which do employ a resistive element between amplifying blocks. *See, e.g.*, col. 4, lines 55-64 of Yamamoto et al.

By contrast, independent Claim 1 of the present invention claims an RF amplifier, comprising “an amplifier circuit having a plurality of amplifier stages” and “a corresponding plurality of power distribution branches” wherein “at least one of said power distribution branches includes its *own unique* π C-R-C network.” Yamamoto et al. fail to teach this aspect of Claim 1. Indeed, the “pie C-R-C (13, 37, 23) network” identified in the Office Action is shared by the amplifying blocks 10 and 20. It should also be mentioned that there is no suggestion by Kamamoto et al. that the resistive element 37 of the Yamamoto et al. invention could be displaced so that it forms a π C-R-C network unique to a particular power distribution branch. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully believes that the § 102(e) rejection of independent Claim 1 cannot be properly maintained. Claims 2-5, which depend from Claim 1, derive patentability for depending on what appears to be an allowable base claim. Applicant requests, therefore, that the § 102(e) rejections of Claims 1-5 be withdrawn.

Independent Claim 26 was also rejected for allegedly being anticipated by Kamamoto et al. For the following reasons, Applicant respectfully disagrees. Among other characteristics, Claim 26 includes a first resistor having a first end configured to receive said power supply voltage, and a second resistor having a first end configured to receive said power supply voltage. Kamamoto et al. does not teach or suggest this aspect of Claim 26. While FIG. 6 of Kamamoto et al. shows how more than one resistive

element (i.e. resistive elements 67(1), 67(2)...67(N-1)) can be used to interconnect multiple amplifying blocks (First stage, Second stage...Nth stage), unlike Claim 26, only one of these resistors (i.e. 67(N-1)) is configured to receive a power supply voltage from power terminal 65. It should also be mentioned that there is no suggestion by Kamamoto et al. that the resistive elements 67(1), 67(2)...67(N-1)) of the Yamamoto et al. invention could be displaced so that more than one resistive elements 67(1), 67(2)...67(N-1)) can be configured to receive the power supply voltage from power terminal 65. For at least these reasons, Applicant respectfully believes that the § 102(e) rejection of Claim 26, cannot be properly maintained, and Applicant requests, therefore, that it be withdrawn.

Objections to Claims – Claims 6, 7 and 27

In the Office Action, Claims 6, 7 and 27 were objected to for being dependent upon a rejected base claims, but were indicated as being allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claims and any intervening claims. Claims 6 and 7 depend from independent Claim 1. Claim 27 depends from independent Claim 26. Above, it was demonstrated how independent Claims 1 and 26 are distinguishable over the cited prior art and, consequently, were allowable. Because Claims 6, 7 and 27 depend from these apparently allowable claims, the objections to Claims 6, 7, and 27 cannot be properly maintained. Applicant requests, therefore, that the objections to Claims 6, 7 and 27 be withdrawn.

Allowed Claims – Claims 8-25

In the Office Action, Claims 8-25 were allowed.

New Claims – Claims 28-36

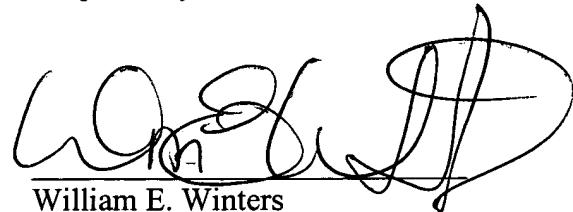
In this Amendment, new Claims 28-36 have been added. Applicant respectfully believes that these claims are allowable for at least the same or similar reasons independent Claims 1 and 26 are allowable over the cited prior art. For example, new Claim 28 recites that a “first power distribution branch includes a π C-R-C circuit that is unique to the first power distribution branch”, and new Claim 33 recites that a “second power distribution branch includes a π C-R-C circuit that is unique to the first power distribution branch”.

CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant believes all claims now pending in this Application are in condition for allowance. The issuance of a formal Notice of Allowance at an early date is respectfully requested.

If the Examiner has any further questions or comments concerning the amendments made herein, he is encouraged to telephone the undersigned at 408-282-1857.

Respectfully submitted,



William E. Winters
Reg. No. 42,232

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THELEN REID & PRIEST LLP
P.O. Box 640640
San Jose, CA 95164-0640
(408) 282-1857 Telephone
(408) 287-8040 Facsimile